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Dr. R. M. DUNN, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anemia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."
Mr. WM. BYRNE, 26 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a blood purifier."
Mr. W. W. MONAHAN, Tusculum, Ala., says: "I have been troubled from childhood with Impure Blood and eruptions on my face—two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters effected a perfect cure. I cannot speak too highly of this valuable medicine."

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DICKINSON WILL ACCEPT.

HE CONCLUDES TO TAKE THE POST-OFFICE PORTFOLIO.

His Acceptance Now in the Hands of President Cleveland—Mr. Vilas Refuses to Talk on the Subject—A Brief History of the Incoming Cabinet Officer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The report was current here last night that Don M. Dickinson, who was recently offered the appointment of postmaster general, had written to the president asking to be definitely advised as to the date upon which he would be expected to assume charge of the department. While there is no official confirmation of this rumor there can be little doubt of its truth. Mr. Vilas, adhering to the rule which he laid down for himself when the subject of cabinet changes was first agitated a few weeks ago, refuses to say anything whatever as to what he may know of the president's intentions. He does not deny the report that he is to take the interior portfolio, which, it is argued, he would hasten to do if it were not substantially true.

At the White House nothing could be learned beyond the fact that the rumor of Mr. Dickinson's acceptance had been received there. Inquiry with regard to the tender of the appointment by the president and Mr. Dickinson's reply was met with a refusal to discuss the subject. Judge Chipman, of Detroit, congressman-elect of the First Michigan district, who is a warm personal friend of Dickinson, and whose advice has often guided him at critical points in a rather eventful career, said:

"While I have no positive information on the subject, I am confident that Mr. Dickinson has advised the president of his acceptance of the proffered appointment. In going into the cabinet he is actuated solely by a desire to please Mr. Cleveland and a large number of his friends and admirers who have strongly urged him to take the place. He has the greatest possible admiration for Mr. Cleveland, and believes thoroughly in his administration, sincerity and integrity of purpose. He has watched with interest every step taken by the administration and is in the strongest sympathy with its course on leading questions. Mr. Dickinson possesses the confidence of the entire conservative and business element of the west, and within the past few days has received scores of letters and telegrams from gentlemen prominent in the business circles of New York urging him to accept the portfolio."

"I have advised him to go into the cabinet, though if it were the beginning, rather than the end of the presidential term I should not do so, and I am confident Mr. Dickinson would not entertain the proposition. I estimate the income from his law practice to be something over \$50,000 per annum. One of his partners, Judge Homer, has just been appointed to the circuit bench, and the business absolutely demands Dickinson's attention. Elliott G. Stevenson, a prominent attorney of Port Huron, has accepted the offer of Mr. Dickinson, made some time since in view of the retirement of Judge Homer, and will go into the firm. While this arrangement in a measure will relieve Mr. Dickinson of much of the drudgery of his practice, I know that he is prepared to make a very substantial sacrifice to please the president in this matter."

The preference for Mr. Dickinson, which has been shown by the president in this appointment, began almost at the first meeting of the two men. This occurred shortly after Mr. Cleveland's election, when Mr. Dickinson, at the head of a Michigan delegation of fellow-Democrats, visited the president-elect at Buffalo. Mr. Cleveland was particularly pleased with the manner of the Michigan leader, and the two rapidly became well acquainted. Inquiries by the president confirmed the report of Mr. Dickinson as a shrewd politician, and as the latter often visited Washington in attendance upon the supreme court, and always hastened to the White House to pay his respects to the president, the acquaintance, begun almost casually, soon became intimate.

When President Cleveland was elected the problem with him was to reassert and maintain the rights of the executive as against the encroachment of senators and congressmen. In the matter of Federal patronage, in carrying out this policy it was necessary to find in each State some adviser not in congress. In Michigan he selected the chairman of the Democratic State Central committee, then, as now, Mr. Dickinson. In his suggestions of appointments Mr. Dickinson has made selections creditable to the state as a whole, and at the same time has strengthened his party. Mr. Dickinson steadily declined any favors for himself, however, other than the appointment of a relative to a minor office. By his discretion, especially with regard to personal interviews with the president, not the slightest hint of which he has ever allowed to become public, he continued in the president's opinion to deserve the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. Dickinson was born at Port Ontario, Oswego county, New York, January 17, 1846. His mother's ancestors came from Wales. When two years old he came to Detroit with his parents. He passed through the common schools of the city, and after a year's instruction under a private tutor he entered the Michigan university. When he graduated from the law department he returned to Detroit and immediately entered upon the practice of the law. He mixed considerable politics with his business. In 1873 Mr. Dickinson was chairman of the Democratic State Central committee, and his enthusiasm and energy proved so acceptable to the party that at the opening of the campaign he was unanimously urged to resume the management, which he did, though with much reluctance. His labors were manifested in the result. Michigan's Democratic vote was increased in a greater proportion than that of any other state in the Union. Since that time Mr. Dickinson has been the recognized leader of the Michigan Democracy.



Don M. Dickinson.

Wanting no office for himself he has given most liberally of his time and money to bring the party to the front. By instinct and cultivation he is a gentleman. Without being rich he has an ample fortune. His tastes are literary, and with his friends he is genial and of unpretentious manner. Mrs. Dickinson is young and attractive and by virtue of her personal qualities would be likely to take a high place in Washington society.

GETTING SCARED.

The Attitude of John Ward Interesting to Some of the Base Ball Players.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Despite their laughter at the action of the Brotherhood of Ball Players, League presidents are getting a little frightened at the actions of John Ward, president of the brotherhood, and his followers. The brotherhood seeks to have an equitable contract drafted, and is sore because the League will not give its members recognition. It is now stated that the brotherhood is backed by a powerful syndicate, and unless the League "pays its debt" a trifle will withdraw and start an opposition League.

The syndicate is said to be formed of President Stern, of Cincinnati; Messrs. Byrne, Doyle and Abell, of Brooklyn; Erasmus Wiman and Walter Watrons, formerly of the Mets; Messrs. Von der Ahe, of St. Louis, and Barnie, of Baltimore. In interviews, however, all these gentlemen profess ignorance of any such scheme. Mr. Ward says nothing about brotherhood matters, but intimates that if the League men want to see him they can find him at the Barrett house.

The Price of Prohibition Votes.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 17.—The earnestness with which the ladies of Atlanta are working for the success of the "dry ticket" was shown by a lady who appeared at the North Atlanta registration precinct with a colored man, whom she wished to have registered, so that he might vote the Prohibition ticket. She drove him to the registration office in a buggy, and when they made application to register the voter it was ascertained that he was in arrears for taxes, and that he would have to pay \$13 back taxes before he could vote. This opened his eyes, and closed the lady's pocketbook. "I don't mind paying a few dollars to get him registered," said she, "but that is too much for one vote." She informed the colored man that he could not vote, and left.

Bomb Explodes in a Boiler Factory.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 17.—A bomb exploded in the Iowa Iron works late Monday night. The works are running a night force, and twenty men are employed on a large boiler in the boiler shop. They were startled by a sudden explosion on the other side of the boiler. The noise was heard in many parts of the city. The bomb was made of inch and a half gas pipe, about two feet long. Fortunately the explosion was in one direction, away from the men. It is a miracle that there was no loss of life. It is supposed that the bomb was thrown in an open window. The works have had no trouble with their men, but have been running a double force for nine months.

Caught Attempting to Escape.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 17.—Tom Woolfolk, of Bibb county, the supposed murderer of his family of eight persons and an aged lady at his father's house, near Macon, several weeks ago, was discovered making an attempt to escape from the Macon jail yesterday by sawing bars off his cell with a saw made of a pocket knife. The attempt was made during the absence of the other prisoners at court. It is not known how he got possession of the knife. He is now safely lodged in the jail dungeon.

Freight Wreck.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 17.—As a "wild" freight train was making a switch to Benton, on the Grand Trunk railroad, six miles west, yesterday, the train parted, and freight No. 47, going east ran into it, wrecking the engine and thirteen cars loaded with general merchandise. Alexander Powell, an engineer, and Michael Scully, fireman, were slightly injured, and a stranger who was attending to the shipment of an engine jumped from the caboose and was hurt.

Shot in Self-Defense.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 17.—A shooting affray occurred at Dayton, Tenn., which will prove fatal. Last evening John Reed, brother of ex-mayor Reed, shot Nick Smith in the head, the latter having assaulted him in a violent manner. The ball entered the forehead and followed outside of the skull, coming out at the back of the head. Reed was arrested and tried, but was discharged on the ground of self-defense.

Child Found Murdered.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 17.—A special to the Montgomery Dispatch says that near Tusculoo, a boy hunting discovered the dead body of a negro girl, nine years old, lying on the face, with hands tied behind and garments tied over the mouth and a string around her neck. She was evidently strangled, and all evidence points to rape. No clue to the band who committed the crime.

Shoemakers' Strike About Over.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 17.—The shoemakers are approaching a settlement. At a meeting of delegates held last evening a committee of five was appointed to meet the manufacturers at 11 o'clock to-day and arrange for an amicable settlement. Should this committee effect a compromise it is expected that all the shops will be started by Thursday or Friday.

Reported Double Lynching.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Nov. 17.—A report has reached here that the crowd of armed farmers and citizens in pursuit of the two tramps, who on last Saturday attempted to assault Mrs. Beauchamp and Mrs. Browning in the southern of Pike county, overtook them Monday night and hanged them to a tree.

Butchers' Celebration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The retail butchers of this city had a mass meeting last night, and celebrated the downfall of the Marquis De Mores co-operative meat concern.

LONG CONTESTED FIGHT.

CARNEY AND MAULIFFE MEET AT WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND.

Seventy-Four Rounds Fought Without Either Contestant Winning the Fight. A Postponement Until Further Notice. Both Men Considerably Bruised.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—After meetings at Providence, R. I., South Framingham, Mass., Allston and Boston, the light-weight champions, Jim Carney, of Birmingham, England, and Jack McAuliffe, of New York, met at 1 o'clock this morning in a ring pitched in a stable near Westerly, R. I. Seventy-four rounds were contested in four hours and fifty-eight minutes and fifteen seconds, and the battle was not concluded.

The giving way of a stake in McAuliffe's corner, as McAuliffe was banged against it by the Englishman, gave the sea-mas-ade present, and some thirty more was managed to get there, an excuse for breaking into the ring for a third time. Referee Frank Stevenson was appealed to by the McAuliffe party on a claim that Carney was fouling their man by hitting him below the belt on his tender groin. Stevenson would not allow the claim any more than he would the Carney people's claim to the battle and stakes. When Stevenson gave his order to postpone the fight till further notice because the owner of the stable wouldn't let the noisy wrangle it had become proceed any further on his premises, Carney, with a blackened left eye, was standing in the center begging McAuliffe to come on, while Con McAuliffe and Jack Dempsey were holding the American on his chair. McAuliffe has an ear on him as large as an English walnut, an injured nose, both his eyes nearly closed and lumps and swellings on forehead and ribs.

The battle was a slow and careful one, for \$4,500. The match was originally for \$5,000, but McAuliffe's illness and the anxiety of Carney to get the whole of the money made them accept \$500 out of the stakes, and agree to a postponement of six weeks.

The men were to weigh not more than 133 pounds each eight hours before entering the ring, and they scaled at South Framingham on Tuesday. Carney weighed 129 pounds and McAuliffe 131 pounds. Delays in getting the people who were to see the battle, and efforts at shutting out as many undesirable as possible, kept the men from stripping for the fray till after midnight. This was so much the better for McAuliffe, who was running up in weight every moment. Carney, easily followed by Patsy Shepard, Arthur Chambers and Nobby Clark, was first over the ropes. McAuliffe was handled by Dempsey and Con McAuliffe. The two for corners was made with a \$30 gold piece, and Dempsey won it.

Carney was dressed in white drawers, white socks and wore black fighting boots. McAuliffe wore his usual blue fighting breeches and shoes. Carney's colors were the blue bird's-eye, and Mac's big blue silk handkerchief. McAuliffe was all that has been said of him recently and his condition reflected great credit on Trainer Jack Dempsey. He is an inch the superior of the Englishman in height and ten years younger than his opponent. Carney looked very fit, but showed as soon as he put his hands up he was a trifle stale and not so good a man as when he beat Jimmy Mitchell last summer. Mike Bradley and Billy Daley were chosen time keepers.

A clock in the near-by church tower 1 as the men and their seconds retreated from the center after shaking hands, and the pugilists advanced and began their battle of nearly five hours.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Efforts Being Made By Chicago Citizens to Take It to That City.
CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Inquiry among members of the state central Republican committee show that the tactics to secure the Republican convention for Chicago next year will be about the same as those which resulted in success four years ago. There will be no brass band splurge, no formal appointment of a committee, but the local leaders of the party are already engaged in securing the co-operation of every one whose personal influence with members of the National committee amounts to anything.

"We do not propose to deny the claims of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Saratoga, or any other of the numerous cities which are striving for the convention," said Daniel Sheppard to a United Press reporter last evening. "Our policy will not be to enter any controversy with representatives of these cities. If we succeed in securing the convention for Chicago, as we hope to do, the case will be won on its merits. As for our activity in pushing our claims we prefer to be active without saying anything about it."

Decided to Call Rev. Berry.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 17.—At a special meeting of Plymouth church and society last evening, it was decided, with but one dissenting vote, to call Rev. Charles A. Berry, of Wolverhampton, England, to fill the pulpit. The dissenter was E. B. Hutchinson, who explained that he thought the pastor should be an American. The salary to be offered Mr. Berry is \$10,000 per annum.

Five Thousand Barrels a Day.

MONTPELIER, Ind., Nov. 17.—An oil gusher was struck here at a depth of twenty-six feet, in Trenton rock. It is now flowing at an estimated rate of 5,000 barrels a day.

Got a Heavy Flow.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ind., Nov. 17.—A heavy flow of natural gas was struck at this place yesterday at a depth of 970 feet, seven feet in freestone rock.

FISHERMEN IN CONFERENCE.

First Annual Meeting of the National Fishery Association in New York.

New York, Nov. 17.—The National Fishery association met here to-day in the United States hotel. It is the first annual meeting of the association. Representatives from all over the country are present. The object of the gathering is to adopt means for the proper representation of the fishery interests of the United States.



CAPT. F. J. BENSON.

In all matters pertaining to National and state legislation, President Benson called the meeting to order and delivered a lengthy address upon the wrongs suffered by the American fishermen. He claimed that fishermen in the United States had no protection, while in foreign countries they had. He was opposed to the action taken on the fishery question by the government. Commercial intercourse was a farce. American fishermen, he said, did not want to inshore fisheries of Canada. All they desired was the right to buy bait and not be imposed upon. "Reciprocity is not an axiom of the American system of government," said the speaker. "Reciprocity treaties would impair our commerce."

Mr. Maddocks, the canvassing agent of the association fishermen are refused entrance for bait in Canadian waters.

Secretary Wilcox reported that there were 221 firms in the association, and that movement was on foot to send a fleet of Atlantic fishermen to the Pacific slope, where the trade has not been developed. The mackerel fishermen did fairly well off the New England coast this year, and the cod-fishers off Labrador, did better than ever before. The demand for fish had been greater than ever. Hon. Daniel T. Church, of Rhode Island, said the Menhaden business was almost ruined and the prices of oil and guano were very low.

Treasurer Few spoke against commercial union with Canada on the ground that it would destroy the fishing industry. During the year, said he, Canada has sent 27,000,000 pounds of fish to the United States, while Americans had not been allowed to sell fish in Canada without paying a heavy tax. Since the trouble with Canada began forty-five American vessels have received bad treatment, and not one of them was molested within the three mile limit.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that at the coming convention there would be no American Judas to barter his country's interest for a few pieces of silver. Chairman Benson replied to a statement that has several times been made, to the effect that foreigners preponderated among our fishermen. He said that the fact is that 88 per cent. of the men are American citizens. A recess until 2 o'clock was taken.

BLACK AND WHITE.

Remarkable Freak of Nature Reported From Chattahoochee, Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 17.—A most remarkable freak of nature at Chattahoochee is attracting great attention, and hundreds of people are coming miles to see it. At Barney Hill, a small colored settlement ten miles from here, a colored woman some weeks ago gave birth to a boy child that nearly scared them all to death. The infant was healthy and well developed when born and has continued in good condition since, but the strangest part is its color. It is divided into two halves, as it were, each representing the Caucasian and African race. One side from the center of its forehead down is as black as coal, while the other is equally white and fair.

Another monstrous freak of nature is shown by the fact that the Caucasian side has thick lips and flat nose, kinky hair and black eyes—in fact, all the African characteristics, while the dark side has fair and good features, blue eyes and soft silky hair. It is in perfect health, and grows fast. Its arrival created terrible hubbub in the settlement, and the negroes were inclined to regard it as an omen of evil.

Too Late to Get a Wife.

WINCHESTER, O., Nov. 17.—At Sardinia, a village ten miles west of here, Miss Addie Knight, aged sixteen, ran away from home last night and walked here to meet her lover, Eli Newman, a widower, aged forty, and employed as a railroad carpenter. Mr. Knight, father of the girl, came here and found his daughter and took her home this morning. Had Newman been on time the lovers would have been married.

Knights of Labor Indicted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—In the case of O. M. Hart, who was forced out of his position as foreman of Gardner & Ete's shoe manufactory by Knights of Labor last spring, the grand jury brought in an indictment for conspiracy against the committee of District Assembly No. 91, composed of Messrs. Foster, Gill, Campbell, Worley and McDonald. Their cases will be pushed for trial immediately.

Mysterious Explosion.

DUNKIRK, Ind., Nov. 17.—There was a terrible explosion of natural gas at a depth of sixty feet in a water well near here yesterday. Large stones and a cloud of gravel were thrown to a great height. The shooting of gas wells in this place with nitroglycerine has opened up the rock, and the explosion was due, doubtless, to crevice-gas.

Won't Let the Students Smoke.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The faculty of the University of Pennsylvania have forbidden students from smoking in the building, or on the grounds of the institution. The student smokers threaten rebellion, but are first getting up a petition for modification of the order.



REV. CHARLES A. BERRY.